

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA- 918

Sherwood Church Rectory

15 Sherwood Road

Cockeysville, Baltimore County

1842

Private

The Sherwood Church Rectory was constructed in 1842 at the southeast corner of the intersection of York Road and Sherwood Road to serve as a parsonage for the Sherwood Episcopal Church. Land for the church, which was constructed in 1835, and the accompanying parsonage was donated to the congregation by Mrs. Francis Taylor. The building is representative of the early 19th century settlement history of the town of Cockeysville.

The Sherwood Church Rectory is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay wide transitional Federal/Greek Revival style dwelling. The random rubble stone building sits on a random rubble stone foundation and is capped by a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. One interior rebuilt stretcher bond brick chimney bisects the south elevation. A interior stretcher bond brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the two-and-a-half-story, three-bay-deep parged stone ell. The façade, or west elevation, features a recessed side entry with a six-paneled single-leaf wood door with 2/2 sidelights over paneled dado and a three-light transom. The sides and soffit of the recessed doorway are paneled. Five 6/6 windows with molded wood surround and square-edged wood sills pierce the façade. The first-story openings are sheltered by a three-bay-wide porch with a half-hipped roof supported by Tuscan wood columns. Two of the porch bays and its sides are spanned by a balustrade composed of square balusters and a rounded handrail. The windows on the second story are surmounted by splayed stone lintels. Two gabled dormers with 6/6 windows project from the roof.

7. Description

Inventory No. BA- 918

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed in 1842, the Sherwood Church Rectory is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay wide transitional Federal/Greek Revival style dwelling. The random rubble stone building sits on a random rubble stone foundation and is capped by a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. One interior rebuilt stretcher bond brick chimney bisects the south elevation. A interior stretcher bond brick chimney rises from the northeast corner of the two-and-a-half-story, three-bay-deep parged stone ell. The façade, or west elevation, features a recessed side entry with a six-paneled single-leaf wood door with 2/2 sidelights over paneled dado and a three-light transom. The sides and soffit of the recessed doorway are paneled. Five 6/6 windows with molded wood surround and square-edged wood sills pierce the façade. The first-story openings are sheltered by a three-bay-wide porch with a half-hipped roof supported by Tuscan wood columns. Two of the porch bays and its sides are spanned by a balustrade composed of square balusters and a rounded handrail. The windows on the second story are surmounted by splayed stone lintels. Two gabled dormers with 6/6 windows project from the roof.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA- 918

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1842-present

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates 1842

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Sherwood Church Rectory was constructed in 1842 at the southeast corner of the intersection of York Road and Sherwood Road to serve as a parsonage for the Sherwood Episcopal Church. Land for the church, which was constructed in 1835, and the accompanying parsonage was donated to the congregation by Mrs. Francis Taylor. The building is representative of the early 19th century settlement history of the town of Cockeysville.¹

Joshua Cockey, the primary landowner in the area, founded the town of Cockeysville. The town is strategically located a half a mile east of the Beaver Dam marble quarries. Marble quarrying began in this region in 1780 and fully developed between 1815 and 1829. Shortly thereafter, the area's abundant limestone deposits were quarried. In 1804, the first limestone was burned in nearby Texas, Maryland. The availability of these two important stones enabled the construction of local buildings to feature marble and also limestone, although the latter was primarily used for agricultural purposes.

The early 19th century saw a great change in the town's rural character. Before the construction of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, Cockeysville was composed primarily of large farms with buildings scattered over the landscape. In 1838, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad officially opened, passing through the town of Cockeysville, for travel from Baltimore to the Maryland/Pennsylvania line. The construction of the railroad through the town center enabled Cockeysville to grow into a larger community that included a wide array of commercial interests for a town of its size. By the mid-1800s, Cockeysville's commercial structures included a carriage manufacturer, carpentry shop, butcher's shop, dentist's office, distillery, and saloon. There were at least two general stores, blacksmith's shops, cobblers, and medical doctors. Compared to other towns in the vicinity, Cockeysville could have been considered rather urban in its character.²

In 1838, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad officially opened, passing through the town of Cockeysville, for travel from Baltimore to the Maryland/Pennsylvania line. In 1854, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, York

¹ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), pp. 878.

² The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium, *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, 1976), p. 15.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA- 1918

Name Sherwood Church Rectory, 15 Sherwood Road, Cockeysville, Baltimore County
Continuation Sheet

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and Maryland, York and Cumberland, and Susquehanna Railroad Companies were consolidated into the Northern Central Railroad Company, one of the largest railroad companies in Maryland. Thus, its location near the junction of the York Road and the Northern Central Railroad enabled Cockeysville to grow continually through the latter half of the 19th century.³ In 1877, commercial properties in Cockeysville included a blacksmith's shop, a carriage manufacturer, two merchants, and a marble works.⁴ By 1881, the small town's population had grown to 270 people located at this important intersection. By the late 19th century, the town of Cockeysville and its vicinity had established a flourishing trade industry supported by agriculture, mills, and marble quarries.

³ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), pp. 344-345.

⁴ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County*. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys*. Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .10 Acre
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name Cockeysville Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since its construction in 1842, the Sherwood Church Rectory has been associated with the 6.16 acres known as tax parcel 174 of map 42 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	May 3, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

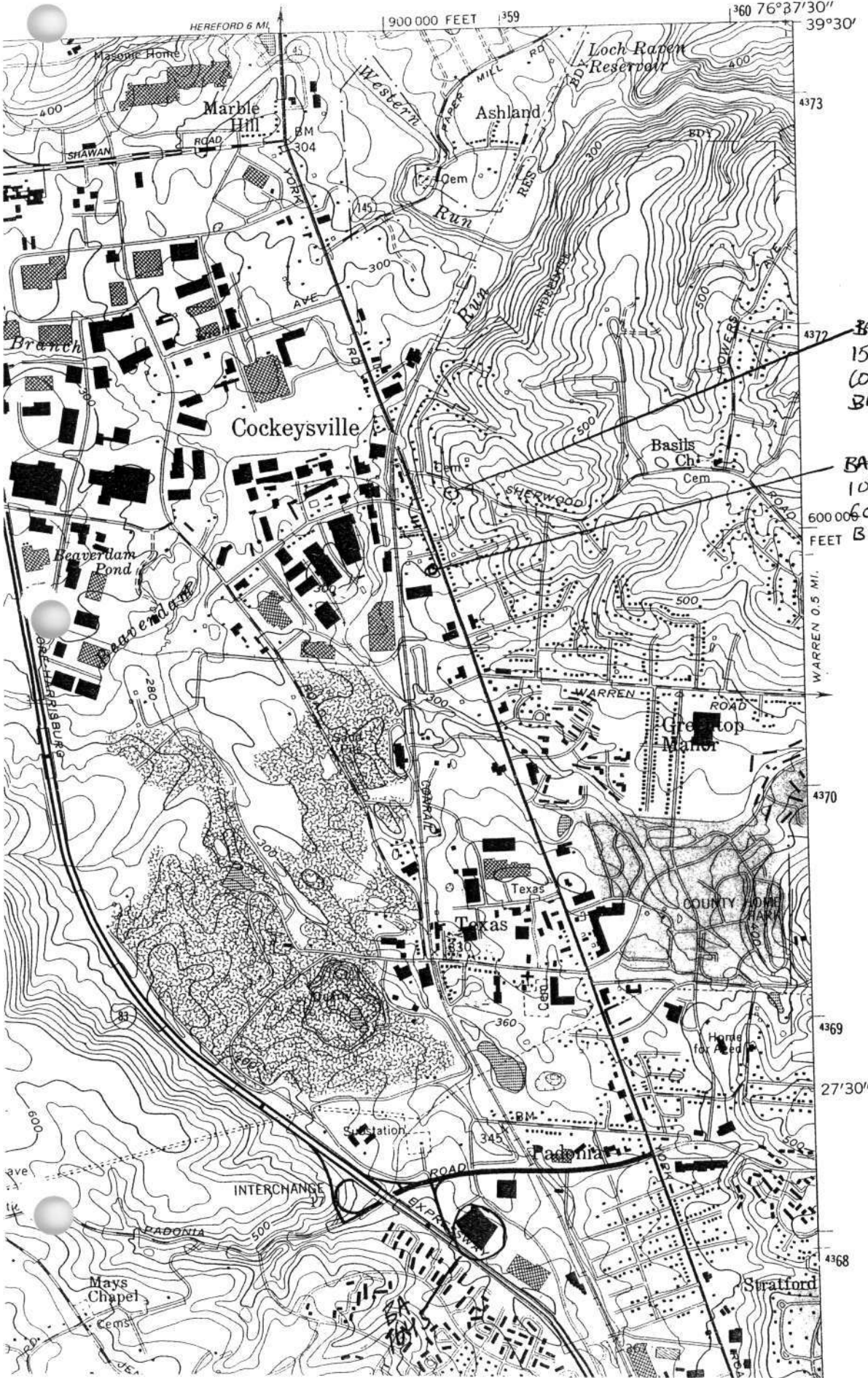
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

COCKEYSVILLE QUADRANGLE
 MARYLAND—BALTIMORE CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5663 11 SE
 (PHOENIX)



BA- 918
 15 SHERWOOD ROAD
 COCKEYSVILLE
 BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-2295
 10722 YORK ROAD
 600 000 FEET
 COCKEYSVILLE
 BALTIMORE COUNTY



BA-918

15 SHERWOOD AVENUE

COCKEYSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILER LIES

4/2001

MD-SHPD

NW CORNER

1 of 3



BA-918

15 SHERWOOD AVENUE

LOCKEYSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD-SHPD

SW CORNER

2 of 3



BA-918
15 SHERWOOD AVENUE
LOCKEYSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
TRAILERES

4/2001

MD-SHPD
SE CORNER
3 of 3

BA- 918

SHERWOOD CHURCH RECTORY - 1842 - South side of Sherwood Road, south of church. Stone, 2-½ story house in vernacular style, three bays wide, gable roof, dormers, full width front porch. Built to house the rector of Sherwood Episcopal Church. Shown on 1850 map as "Parsonage". A dwelling would have been needed after 1835 when the first full-time vicar, the Rev. John Palmer Robinson, was assigned to Sherwood. Now used as an activities center. (See American, September 9, 1843.)